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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 12, 1915.

CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 2.

BRAZEN TREACHERY.

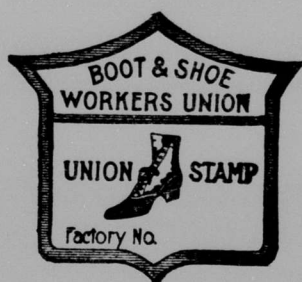
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE COMPANY.

ONE DAY REST IN SEVEN.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Charter Amendment No. 2

By GEORGE A. TRACY

The advocates of Charter Amendment No. 2 have been busy the last few weeks with the legitimate work of promoting the amendment. No member of organized labor is charged with attempting fraud or misrepresentation in advocacy of the proposition. It has been a clean-cut campaign for the union label on city printing. It has been argued openly that the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council stands for fair conditions in the printing industry; that the men and women employed in label shops have at least some assurance of protection against unfair conditions and insanitary factories.

The campaign was not started with the expectation that those employers who oppose the use of the label would remain passive. Opposition was expected and preparations were made to meet it.

At an open meeting of the joint committees of efficiency and legislation of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations the proponents and opponents of Charter Amendment No. 2 were given an opportunity to voice their claims, and the interests opposed to the union label succeeded in convincing the joint committee of the Civic League that an adverse report should be made on the amendment when the league met to consider the committee's report. It was an open fight before the committee and the other fellow won. All right! The committee made its report to the league, and after every one had had his say the league rejected the report of its committee and indorsed Charter Amendment No. 2 by a vote of more than 2 to 1.

The advocates of the union label were correspondingly elated, believing that an indorsement of such

character would prove an invaluable asset in the campaign.

As a matter of precaution, however, representatives of the Allied Trades called upon the chairman of the committee of the Civic League and made inquiry regarding the report that would be furnished members of the improvement clubs. They were assured that nothing beyond the straight and plain action of the league, advising its members to vote "yes" on the amendment, would appear in the printed matter sent out.

Yet, when the report appeared in print, and as it reached the members of the various improvement clubs, if it had contained a direct request to the voters to oppose the amendment and vote "no" its effect could not have been more damaging. The chairman of the committee may have been honest in his statements to the representatives of the Allied Trades, but some one was busy in an effort to thwart the action of the organization and influence the voters in a direction just the opposite to that intended. The matter will be thoroughly investigated and the truth will be known and the members of the many improvement clubs and associations will be informed of the facts. It was a dirty trick, conceivable only in the mind of a dishonest person—one that the Civic League might well be rid of.

We will leave the house-cleaning to the honorable citizens of San Francisco who compose the major part of the membership of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations. In the meantime, let every member of organized labor stay busy on the job. The amendment has the support and sympathy of thousands of our citizens. It is only necessary to get the voters out. Do your share.

BRAZEN TREACHERY.

At a special meeting held Thursday, February 25, 1915, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Phelan Building Assembly Hall, the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations of San Francisco placed itself on record on the thirty-six proposed charter amendments. At this meeting 175 delegates were present, representing nearly all of the improvement clubs of the city, and Charter Amendment No. 2, in spite of an adverse report by the committee, was overwhelmingly approved. Despite the plainly recorded will of the delegates on this amendment, those responsible for the official publication present this argument against the proposition in the last issue:

"Notwithstanding an unfavorable recommendation on this amendment by reason of the fact that a condition may arise whereby no such thing as a label of the Allied Printing Trades Council may exist, or that there may be another union label of equal validity, and that thereby the work of the city would be greatly hampered or impossible of performance, the Civic League voted to recommend the adoption of this amendment."

Here is a democratic organization supposed to carry out the will of the majority in all matters without equivocation or evasion, yet the officers responsible for this piece of treachery set up their own opinion in opposition to the plain intent of the rank and file who elect them. That such traitorous creatures are unfit for the positions they hold, as well as for citizenship in a country like ours, is beyond the possibility of dispute. Their conduct in this case clearly demonstrates they are not democratic in spirit or conduct, and would be in their element as czars or masters of slaves.

This is the most brazen breach of faith brought to our attention in a long, long time. Just who is responsible for it we are not authentically informed, but that it is scandalous conduct we are sure.

CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

By Alice Park.

The story of the common laborers in the Hawaiian Islands is similar to the story elsewhere. But these islands are isolated from labor organizations and from industrial centers, and the competition for jobs is keen. It is a melting pot of races. And the field for unskilled labor. So \$1 for 12 hours in the sugar mills, and overtime at same rate when the mills run sixteen and eighteen hours, is the common pay. In the fields the pay is even lower.

"They like overtime" is the universal comment of the overseers and superintendents. "They like overtime" was what we heard in California last fall when the eight-hour law was pending. Somehow it has a curious sound here, when the well-paid boss is talking about the worker who gets less than \$30 a month.

In one factory I watched two women. Each sewed a sack hurriedly with a few stitches and a knot. Then together they lifted onto a wheelbarrow the two sacks weighing 125 pounds each. Ten hours of this looked hard to me, and I asked a question of the superintendent. He answered "it is hard work, but the women do it better than the men do, they are steady workers—and they are paid less than men." I said to him that in a plant as large as his the wages of the two women might be increased a few cents a day, and the firm would feel more respectable. "Feelings don't count in business," he answered.

But even in these islands the eight-hour law and the stop child labor movement are on the way. The legislature is in session and good men and women are doing what they can to stop gross injustices.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE COMPANY.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York receives from time to time requests for information as to the attitude of the Doubleday, Page Co. toward our unions, and we therefore desire to publish this statement.

Through the labor press throughout the country, we desire to make known to every member of organized labor and their friends the fact that there has been no change whatever in the antagonistic attitude of the Doubleday, Page Company toward the members of trade unions. They will not knowingly employ any member of organized labor, and they do not pay the prevailing scale of wages in the composing room, press room, bookbinding, mailing and electrotype departments.

While we receive numerous communications for information on this question, there is a large number of members of organized labor and their friends who will not write for this information, and we therefore adopt this method of letting the public know and understand that the Doubleday, Page Company is just as antagonistic toward organized labor today as it was a year ago, when it endeavored to have our unions in Greater New York punished as violators of the Sherman law. We have no doubt that you will be pleased to know that the Federal investigation found that the New York unions were in no way violating the Sherman law or any other law.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

As a writer of songs and musical shows there are few better known and more popular artists than Joseph E. Howard, the Chicago composer who, with the clever little comedienne, Mabel McCane, will head the Orpheum bill next week in a lively, engaging and sparkling act. Howard is not only a successful composer but he is also a born entertainer and his fair colleague Miss McCane ably assists him in "putting over" one of the most delightful acts in vaudeville. The Big City Quartette, which has deservedly won the title of "the sweetest singing four in vaudeville," is sure to make a strong and successful appeal to lovers of good music. Each of the four is a soloist of merit. Rover is the first tenor; Bates the second tenor; Emerson the baritone, and Wood the basso. Franker Wood and Bunce Wyde term their offering "Good Night." It is a little musical comedy in which mirth and melody abound. Charles Prella's Animal Circus consists of highly educated dogs which, in addition to performing a number of novel, diverting and amusing stunts, play a ludicrous pantomime called "The Robbery of the Overland Mail." Charles D. Weber, a juggler, accomplishes the seemingly impossible and also imparts an original comedy flavor to his act. Ma Belle and her ballet will delight with a beautiful terpsichorean divertissement. Maria Lo and Co. will repeat their reproductions of porcelain and other china. Those delightfully quaint and humorous comedians, Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, will hold the mirror up to nature in Mr. Cressy's famous one-act play "Bill Biffins' Baby."

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The Labor Council has indorsed the following charter amendments and recommends them to the favorable consideration of the union men and women of the city at the election next Tuesday: Nos. 1, 2, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 21, 35, and decided to take no action on Amendment No. 11.

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GOVERNMENT HOME OWNING AID.

Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries is the subject of Bulletin No. 158, just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The report presents a comprehensive study of the work which has been done in the principal European and Australian countries, a work so important that it has already called for no less than ten international housing congresses. The activities of foreign official authorities in the aid of housing have grown out of the conviction that private initiative is inadequate to deal with the housing problem and that systematic government regulation, encouragement, and financial aid must be given.

The methods of granting public aid differ greatly in detail in various countries, but the form in which the aid is given usually falls under one of three classes:

1. Building directly, for rental or sale

(a) For government's own employees—National, as in Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Roumania. State or provincial, as in Germany, Switzerland, and Roumania. Municipal, as in Germany, Hungary, and Roumania.

(b) For working people generally, as in France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand.

2. Making loans of public funds (including also government guarantee of loans) to—

(a) Local authorities, as in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Luxemburg, Sweden, and Norway.

(b) Non-commercial building associations, as in Austria, Belgium (by savings banks whose deposits are guaranteed), Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway.

(c) Employers, as in Germany, Great Britain, and Luxemburg.

(d) Individuals, as in Germany, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Norway.

3. Granting exemptions from or concessions in taxes or fees or granting some other form of subsidy to building associations or others, as in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Australia, and New Zealand.

Most important among the loans of public funds are those from the funds of the state accident and sickness-insurance associations in Austria and of the funds of the invalidity and old-age institutes in France and Germany. These loans in Germany represent the most important financial aid to housing anywhere developed, having reached a total of over \$118,000,000.

Most important among the methods of aid are the loans to the so-called public welfare building associations. These are associations in which the dividends which may be paid to the stockholders are limited usually to 4, or at most 5, per cent on the paid-up capital. In many cases it is also required that upon the dissolution of the association any surplus which may exist shall not be divided among stockholders, but must go to some specified public purpose.

In continental European countries, where building associations operating under the various housing laws have attained the greatest growth, as in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Austria, their operations are hedged about by many regulations and restrictions whose principal objects are to safeguard the security of the capital and to see that all dwellings erected with the funds advanced are of a kind designed to carry out the purposes of the law and that they are so managed that their benefits will be received by the class of persons intended to be served.

Probably next in importance in the work for improved housing are clearance schemes which municipalities have been carrying on in Great

Britain. In these schemes the municipal authorities have undertaken the purchase and clearance of insanitary slum areas in cities and the laying out of new streets and lots and the erection of sanitary dwellings to rehouse the tenants displaced by the improvements.

One result of the improved housing is the notable reduction in death rates in areas covered when compared with death rates in the same areas under their former insanitary conditions and with the same groups of tenants. Thus in Liverpool, according to the official report, in some of the slum areas which have been the subject of clearance schemes and where displaced tenants have been rehoused upon the same areas, a death rate ranging from 40 to 60 per 1000 (with a death rate from tuberculosis of 4 per 1000) has, by the improved sanitary conditions brought about, been reduced by more than one-half (the death rate from tuberculosis being correspondingly reduced).

The extent of government aid in housing in those countries which have been most active in the movement may be seen from the fact that in Belgium up to the end of 1912 nearly \$20,000,000 had been loaned under government guarantee, resulting in the building of 57,500 workmen's dwellings. The exemptions on housing property used for workmen's dwellings had amounted to over \$7,000,000, applying to over 165,000 houses per year. In France two national institutions had loaned more than \$6,000,000 for housing purposes, while the city of Paris had invested nearly \$3,000,000 in similar work. In Germany an incomplete report of the activities of public authorities showed that more than \$228,000,000 had been furnished or made available for housing purposes. This represents the activities of the Imperial Government, the individual states, and the municipalities. In England, the London authorities alone have expended more than \$14,000,000 in clearance schemes and the erection of workmen's dwellings, providing housing for over 55,000 persons. Loans amounting to more than \$38,000,000 have been authorized for other municipalities. The general government had made loans in excess of \$25,000,000. In Austria, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden millions of public funds have been invested or loaned for the promotion of improved housing, the activities being most marked in the larger cities, notable examples being found in Vienna, Budapest, Rome, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Stockholm.

DISCUSS RESTRICTION.

In a leading editorial on the question of restricting immigration in this country, Editor Fields, of the Oklahoma City "Evening Times" says, in part: "It is plainly time to put aside sentimentalism and study this question in a cold-blooded, dispassionate way. Stand at the gateway of one of the great factories of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, or Massachusetts, when the evening whistle blows; watch five and six thousand men check out by number and crowd through the gate; then go and inspect the hovels and rookeries in which they swarm to exist between dusk and dawn; note the sanitary conditions, food, bedding, and other requirements—then ask yourself seriously and candidly whether you think an American laboring man, well born, decently reared and fairly well schooled, should or could bring himself to accept wages that will lower his standard to such a level? Frankly, now, do you blame the average young American, who is capable of taking a thought ahead, if he hesitates about assuming the duties and responsibilities of a husband and a father when he knows that in its last analysis the wage scale is limited and fixed by a prac-

tically unlimited supply of labor imported from lands where the lowest standards of living prevail?"

Mankind never loses any good thing, physical, intellectual, moral, till it finds a better, and then the loss is a gain. . . . What is gained by one man is invested in all men, and is a permanent investment for all time.—Theodore Parker.

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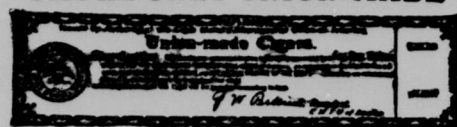
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NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER.**By John M. Work.**

I don't know whether it is true or not, but it is reported by tradition that after young Alexander the Great, in the third century before Christ, had overcome the pirates and freebooters of the Aegean Sea; after he had subdued the Thracians, the Getae, the Illyrians, the Taulantians and the Thebans; after he had reduced Asia Minor to submission; after he had undone the Gordian Knot, to the untier of which the fates had decreed the empire of the world; after he had overcome Darius in the great battle of Issus; after he had captured Damascus; after he had compelled Tyre to surrender and butchered its inhabitants; after he had captured Gaza, killed all the men and sold the women and children into slavery; after he had subjugated Egypt, founded the city of Alexandria and named it after himself; after he had consulted the oracle of Amun and been declared by it to be the son of Jupiter; after he had defeated Darius at Arbela; after he had scared Babylon and Susa into submission; after he had annihilated Ariobarzanes and his forty thousand picked men; after he had taken Persepolis, the seat of the Persian empire, and while drunk burned the gorgeous royal palace at the bidding of an Athenian harlot; after he had reduced Media to submission by the terror of his name; after he had hunted Darius to his death and then buried him with great pomp in the tombs of the Persian kings; after he had conquered Spitamenes, the satrap; after he had answered Oxyartes' scornful question as to whether Macedonians had wings by climbing the cliff and taking his position; after he had murdered his faithful general, Clitus; after he had subjugated India, conquering innumerable hosts; after he had quelled a mutiny of his soldiers by a flattering speech; and after he had put the finishing touches on his ascendancy by subduing the Cassees; it is reported by tradition that he sat down, put his face in his hands and wept because there were no more worlds to conquer.

And, because he thought he had run out of things to do, this brilliant Macedonian, who, with all his inordinate vanity and ambition, was nevertheless more humane and magnanimous than his contemporaries, resorted to dissipation, gorged himself at a magnificent feast, and died, at the age of thirty-three, in the three hundred and twenty-third year before Christ.

If this tradition be true, Alexander the Great was a short-sighted man.

He had not even conquered himself.

There were greater unconquered worlds lying all about him than that which he had already conquered.

Before and since his time, men have been conquering new worlds.

For example, they have reduced language to a science.

They have evolved a literature to be proud of.

They have compelled the lens and the waves of ether to do their bidding.

They have penetrated the secrets of the stars.

They have hypnotized the prehistoric rocks and compelled them to reveal the mysteries so long withheld.

They have lighted the lamp of investigation and banished the shadows of superstition.

They have undermined the doctrine of the divine right of kings.

They have lashed the continents together.

They have girdled the earth with steel rails and electric wires.

They have discovered and invented myriads of useful devices of varying degrees of delicacy from a watch to a pile driver.

They have conquered many other worlds.

Nevertheless, there are still untold new worlds

to conquer—scientific, philosophical, literary, artistic, mental, moral and spiritual.

Individuals here and there are attempting to conquer these new worlds.

But the masses of the people are barred out from any such attempt. The masses of the people have to work so hard and such long hours that they have no time nor vitality left for higher things. And, even if they had the time and vitality, they have not the means.

Before the masses of the people can take any part in the exquisite pleasure and profit of conquering these new worlds, they must emancipate themselves from these conditions which now prevent such participation.

In other words, the new economic world must first be conquered before the conditions wherein the other new worlds can be conquered, are to be obtained by the masses of the people.

HIGH FINANCE BY RAILROADS.

A feature of the arbitration hearings, in which Western railroad employees are asking higher wages, was the discovery by Grand Chief Stone, of the engineers' brotherhood, of an overcharge of \$40,000,000 in one of the financial exhibits offered by the companies' expert statistician. This \$40,000,000, it seems, constituted an expenditure for extensions and improvements on the Puget Sound division of the Milwaukee lines, prior to its purchase by the parent company, which already had been made a charge on the Puget Sound company's books. According to Mr. Stone the item was duplicated in the Milwaukee road's estimates and thus something of \$40,000,000 more than should be shown was included in the total. The companies' expert could not explain this. There also was a disclosure regarding the practices of various Western roads of frequently paying dividends out of surplus instead of from income. Grand Chief Stone quoted figures showing total dividends out of income, for the year ended June 30, 1914, of \$146,155,706. He added that the Illinois Central and St. Paul lines were shown to have paid their dividends from surplus and he added that the following companies had also paid dividends in that year from surplus: The Rock Island, \$1,871,762; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, \$261,429; "Soo" road, \$2,646,714; St. Louis and Southwestern, \$3,084,375, and the Union Pacific, \$74,020,372. The grand total of dividends from surplus to shareholders on these roads in 1914 was \$79,835,669. "The point is simply this," said the brotherhood official, "if dividends to stockholders can be paid and are paid from surplus in times of depression, why should not wage increases for employees be made in the same way?"

LETTER PRODUCED DIVIDENDS.

Before the Congressional sub-committee investigating charges against Federal Judge Dayton, S. A. Moore, of Philippi, said he had been connected with a bank of which Judge Dayton was a director and had held stock in corporations with Judge Dayton. He said the Federal Carbon Company was organized as a selling agent for the Acme Carbon Company, on the advice of Judge Dayton that it would not be in violation of anti-trust laws. For several years, Moore testified, the Federal Company paid dividends of 20 to 25 per cent annually. Later, he said, the dividends fell off. On one occasion, Moore declared, he, Judge Dayton and Charles W. Teter, an attorney of Philippi, met in Moore's office, where a letter was dictated to a party whom Moore could not recall, and which contained a threat that if dividends were not more liberal the matter would be taken to a Federal court. After that, Moore said, the dividends increased to 4 or 5 per cent a month.

Industrial Accident Commission

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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.

Though whipped, though shackled, though in
bondage pent,

No slave is he who struggles to be free;

But slave indeed—aye, twice enslaved is he

Who bears his servitude in dull content.

—Tom Selby, in "Progressive Journal of Edu-
cation."

Next Monday morning the annual convention
of the State Building Trades Council will open
in this city, and the indications are that it will
be largely attended and epoch marking in its
legislation.

Charter Amendment No. 29, to be voted on
next Tuesday, is designed to do simple justice to
fifteen men who because of a flaw in the city
charter have been compelled to work for \$20 per
month less than their fellows in the Fire Depart-
ment, by increasing their pay to the level of the
others. Vote for this amendment and do justice
to these men.

Each issue of "The Tailor," official organ of
the Tailors' Union, and now in the hands of a
band of destructionists, contains many ravings
of both knaves and fools against the American
Federation of Labor and its officials. This union
is speeding pell mell down the toboggan to the
pit of destruction and if the sane members of
the organization desire to save it they must take
hold of affairs promptly and vigorously.

We have received a copy of "The Philistine,"
edited by that monumental fakir, Elbert Hub-
bard, in which he endeavors to ridicule the facts
brought out before the Industrial Relations Com-
mission in connection with the \$200 paid by
Rockefeller for papers boosting the mine owners
and condemning the miners of Colorado. Hub-
bard is anything, at any time, that gets the money,
vaudeville buffoon, patent medicine booster, real
estate shark's affidavit man, corporation buncombe
peddler, and always a literary prostitute.

We are in receipt of Volume 1, No. 1, "Civil
Service Journal," a semi-monthly publication
edited by Ed. M. Coffey, and issued by the San
Francisco Municipal Civil Service Association.
The editor announces that "The purpose of this
publication, like the association whose organ it
is, will ever be to foster and maintain good feel-
ing and intelligent co-operation between civil ser-
vice employees and their superiors, and for the
advancement and improvement of the public ser-
vice, to commend that which is commendable and
to sustain every effort to make things better."
We tender the new publication our sincere wishes
for a successful and useful career.

Purpose of Organized Labor

Those who believe in the organization of the workers are inspired in their efforts by the hope that they may in this way improve the conditions under which the world's work is performed and gain a just share of the products of the toil of the producer for those who bring into being the things necessary to life and comfort. Labor unions are instituted by the workers and for the workers, aiming to aid and assist men and women while they are wage workers and leaving them to seek other sources of strength and power when they cease to be wage earners.

There are those who believe the organizations of labor should branch out into all sorts of fields and engage in all kinds of enterprises. And there are in the ranks of the army of organized toil those who hold that if the unions are to accomplish the purposes for which they are organized they can best do so by clinging closely to those purposes and avoiding the entanglements and pitfalls of involved, complicated and diversified efforts spreading over a broad field of action.

That all of the merit is not on one side in the controversy, of course, goes without saying, because if one or the other side were without any redeeming feature it would not for long command attention.

However, the best minds in the American labor movement have religiously held to the idea that concentrated efforts directed strictly to labor problems, close to the root, produce the desired results more surely than otherwise, and in this course have been supported by the great rank and file of the movement.

Numerous have been the efforts to lead the movement off into other channels having some indirect bearing upon the issues involved in the struggle between capital and labor, but only in isolated instances have those championing the innovations gained their ends, and almost always have such excursions ended in failure and operated to the detriment rather than to the advantage of the workers.

In spite of this fact the iridescent dreamers bob up serenely every now and then with some new scheme which they believe will surely lead to the establish-ment of utopian conditions for the sons of toil, and they urge the case with eloquence and fervor. But the sound thinkers and practical men who are guided more by experience than by theory are not easily diverted from the paths that lead to success for the cause of labor and refuse to be persuaded.

While there are many fields into which it might be possible for labor to drift, the line must be drawn somewhere, and it is best, therefore, to hew closely to the line of purposes for which the movement was established. Though in doing this those who so advise will be accused of being reactionary and opposed to progress, yet the fact remains that the interests of the workers will the better be served by adhering to such a policy.

Some of those who shout reactionary the loudest at others who refuse to follow every piper that comes along with a wild theory are really advocating ideas that are musty with age and rotting because of their utter absurdity, yet the loons believe they have something new and are pioneers beating out a new trail to the goal of equality between men. God help the deluded souls who follow them, for they will need something more than mortal help to save them from the misery their own actions will bring upon them.

There are persons who feel sure that the labor movement ought to go into the banking business and into many other side lines, and that great profits could in this way be diverted to the treasuries of the unions, but the truth is there are also many hurtful influences involved in such ventures which the enthusiasts completely overlook.

There is nothing to stop these persons from forming corporations composed of the individual members of unions, or of the unions themselves which are willing to embark in such ventures in the hope of gaining thereby, but invariably they endeavor to have the chief labor bodies endorse their schemes and thus become responsible in the event of failure. For this condition of affairs there can be but one of two causes assigned. Either the individuals lack the ability to promote their plans without the endorsement of the influential labor bodies, or they so far lack confidence in the schemes as to desire that responsibility be shouldered by others. In either event the wise course for central labor councils, to which affiliated unions look for advice and guidance, is to turn a deaf ear to all such proposals and continue to help the workers along true trade union lines. In this direction, sound judgment dictates, we must travel. Then, and only then, is success assured.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The volume of the saline matter in the ocean is somewhat more than 265,956,133,600,000 cubic feet, according to the United States Geological Survey, or enough to cover the entire surface of the United States, excluding Alaska, 8448 feet deep.

When Andrew Furuseth comes trudging back home there will be no noise or shouting, because he will not send advance information as to his arrival. He dislikes ostentation and glamor. The only way the delegates to the Labor Council can know he is in the city, crowned with victory after a battle of twenty years, will be when they see his tall, awkward figure coming through the door.

A short time ago the convict ship Success was visited by thousands of people in San Francisco bay out of curiosity. Less than a hundred years ago six laboring men were confined in a cell five feet six inches square in this ship on a long voyage from England to Botany Bay, Australia, penal station. The men had banded together for the purpose of raising their wages and were convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to seven years of exiled servitude, yet there are those who insist labor has made no progress.

In the suggestions offered by the Industrial Accident Commission to the Legislature as to amendments to the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, the commissioners are divided. Commissioners Pillsbury and Weinstock are opposed to shortening the waiting period from two weeks to one week, while Commissioner French is in favor of it. Organized labor is urging that the waiting time before compensation is paid be reduced. Commissioner French's minority report is therefore in harmony with the ideas of organized labor and will have the support of labor's representatives at Sacramento.

Now that the United States Supreme Court has shorn employers of the claimed right to contract with women to work as many hours as the employer desired we should hear less of "the right to contract" on the part of the lower courts. This alleged right has been flaunted in the face of labor until it has become a nuisance. The Seamen's bill just approved by the President also interferes with that "right." Men and women, in this age and in this country, have no right to contract themselves into slavery. Slow as the courts were in recognizing the soundness of labor's position they have at last arrived at that point.

"Labor is never satisfied," says the critic of unionism. This is true, and labor's hope lies in that fact. The dissatisfaction of labor is the very best evidence that the toiler is ultimately to gain something resembling justice before there is any cessation in his efforts for better things. When his family has adequate and proper food, sufficient and warm clothing and a habitation fit to live in, then perhaps he will be satisfied, but so long as justice is denied him in part of his existence, he would indeed be a fool were he other than dissatisfied. Why should the idler be surrounded with luxury while the worker is pinched by poverty? Think of being satisfied under such circumstances! Could any sane man be expected to view such conditions with unconcern?

Wit at Random

Hick—This match won't light.
Hike—That's funny. It lit all right a minute ago.—Michigan "Gargoyle."

"Dad, what do they call a man who eats vegetables?"
"A vegetarian, son."
"And one who eats people?"
"A humanitarian. Now run along and play."—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

A well-known judge dined recently at a West End hotel, where the man who takes care of the hats is celebrated for his memory about the ownership of headgear.

"How do you know that this is my hat?" the judge asked, as his silk hat was presented to him.
"I don't know it, sir," said the man.
"Then why do you give it to me?" insisted the bewildered judge.

"Because you gave it to me, sir," replied the man, without moving a muscle of his face.—"Tid-Bits."

While visiting the Berlin zoological gardens, little Gretchen saw a great white bird standing on one leg in a cage. She threw in a piece of candy; the bird gobbled it up eagerly, and thrust his head through the wire for more.

Presently Gretchen's mother came along.
"O mother, see here! What kind of a bird is this?"

The mother pointed to a sign on the cage, which read, "The Stork."

"The stork!" cried the little girl, enthusiastically. "O mama, do you know, he actually recognized me!"—"Lustige Blatter."

A teacher had told her class the story of the cap made for the little Abraham Lincoln from the skin of a coon killed by his father, and on the next day called upon a small boy to tell the story again in his own words.

Very reluctantly the pupil arose and, casting apologetic glances at a little negro classmate, stammered out, to his teacher's horror:

"Once—Lincoln's father—killed—a little black boy—and—and—and made—a cap out of his skin for his own little boy!"

Knowing that it requires twenty-one days to hatch an egg by incubator or hen heat, William Rensch, a popular and progressive plumber of Caldwell, N. J., figured that if the heat were increased twenty-one times an egg could be hatched in one day, thus saving much worry and anxiety.

From the steam-heating boiler in the cellar of his home he stretched steam pipes to an incubator in which he placed thirteen eggs. He kept an extra weight on the safety valve for twenty-four hours, and when he opened the incubator he was gratified to find a chick picking through his shell.

Rensch ran upstairs and prepared a mash of infant chicken food. On his way back to the cellar he heard a loud and lusty crowing and soon found that the chick had grown into full and vigorous roosterhood.

The plumber went back upstairs to obtain more vigorous food for such a bird, and when he returned to the cellar he found that his rooster had died of senility. The chicks in the other eggs had died of old age before they had a chance to break their shells.

Mr. Rensch, in vouching for the veracity of this narrative, says that the extra heat gave the chickens too fast a start.

Miscellaneous

WE ARE BROTHERS.

By Marguerite Head.

We are brothers! We are brothers!
And the love we bear for others
Is a spurring voice that guides us
Through the darkness that betides us;
Oh, our love is calling, calling
To the battle lines appalling;
Calling to our smitten brothers;
Calling to the sobbing mothers;
Calling to each son and daughter
To denounce the reign of slaughter!

We are brothers! We are brothers!
And the love we bear for others
Will create on earth a glory
Long foretold in song and story.
Men of ev'ry race and region
Yet shall form a mighty legion;
Yet as one shall stand united,
To a sacred purpose plighted;
One in love and aspirations
For a brotherhood of nations!

Hilary sat in the drawing room awaiting his fiancée when the little daughter of the house entered.

"Here," said the child, "is a sweet for you." And she gave him a hard, white lozenge.

"Oh, what a nice lozenge," said the young man, putting it into his mouth and beginning to suck vigorously.

"Yes, isn't it?" lisped the little girl. "It was striped wiv pink once."—London "Opinion."

NET RESULTS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Most of us are prone to base our praise or admiration on the gross total of things. As a matter of fact, the only thing that figures in results is the net.

Real value is net results.

It is the net earning capacity of a concern that counts with those who run it. A concern may do business running into millions of dollars yet lose money. It is the net profits that prove the value of the stock. And with a man, it is what he saves, not what he receives, that measures his earning capacity.

Real value is net results.

You may have ability enough to rule the world, but if you don't make use of every bit of that ability to its limits, you might just as well have but a fraction of that ability. For the net results will stamp you as less than your ability represents you to be.

Real value is net results.

Enthusiasm is tremendous physical and mental energy, abundance of ideas. These things are almost priceless as assets, but it is the net results that are set up against them at the close of each job you do and every day you end that make them worth while to you. Many a man wears himself all out by exerting every ounce of force at his command at one outburst and then subsides without accomplishing anything.

Real value is net results.

It is a good thing to form the habit of picturing the net every time you begin anything. And seeing the net before you, adjust your efforts exactly so as to receive the largest possible net returns.

Go after net results.

ONE DAY REST IN SEVEN.

The nation-wide campaign for the enforcement of one day rest in seven will be greatly assisted by the favorable decision recently handed down by the Court of Appeals in New York. As the highest court of New York has thus upheld the constitutionality of the law, it is thought improbable that it will be seriously challenged in other States. Bills to limit the working week to six days are to the front in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, California, Wisconsin and other States.

In giving this decision the bench of the New York Court of Appeals is unanimous. The bench states that such a law is "in the direction of the betterment of public health and welfare, and, therefore, that it is one which the State for its protection and advantage may enact and enforce." The decision also points out to the special need for legislative protection of the worker in the atmosphere of factories and work-shops.

The American Association for Labor Legislation, which initiated legislation for one day of rest in seven, points to the new need of affording the worker this protection owing to the inadequacy of Sunday laws under modern conditions.

Many modern industries are and must be continuous in their operation. "More than 15 per cent of the employees in the iron and steel industry as a whole and more than 50 per cent of the blast-furnace workmen were on a regular schedule of seven days a week, with a long turn of eighteen or twenty-four hours at the change of shift," stated the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its report in August, 1912. This means that nearly 26,000 men, in this industry alone, were condemned to toil week in, week out, without respite.

Of 180,000 trade-union members in the State of New York one man in every five was reported to the State Department of Labor in 1910 as working regularly seven days a week. In the same year the Bureau of Labor in Minnesota reported 98,558 men working seven days each week. In Massachusetts a joint legislative committee in 1907 estimated that 221,985 persons, or over 7 per cent of the population, were engaged in seven-day labor.

Not only must blast furnaces be stoked all the week but many forms of house service such as heating must be uninterrupted. Thus while the old Sunday laws are no longer practicable, the physical and moral welfare of men and women demands the assurance of a day of rest.

The harmful results of continuous employment are recognized by casualty concerns. "If an applicant came to us for insurance, and we knew he was working seven days a week, we would refuse the risk, unless such excessive work was only temporary," is the declaration of John M. Pattison, president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company. A statement more significant of the dangers of seven-day labor could hardly be found.

The law on model lines which has been passed in Massachusetts as well as in New York compels the employer to post in factories and mercantile establishments where Sunday work is undertaken the rest days of such workers as are employed on Sundays.

Since the enactment of the law in New York and Massachusetts not only have a number of manufacturers expressed satisfaction with the law but representatives of labor have said that the workers were much benefited by it. A labor union in New York City states: "Since the bill is enacted in the State of New York eighty-five of our members have the benefit of it. Formerly the same members had to work seven days a week and the best we had was one day off in a month. Furthermore, we maintained the same wages for six days as we formerly had for seven."

COXEY'S PLAN.

Jacob S. Coxey of Coxey's Army fame, has a plan for taking over the railroads by the government. In his recent book, "His Own Story," Coxey says:

"The right way is to buy the railroads. Let us work it out. Take, for instance, the State of Ohio. In order to make an illustration, let us say that the railroads of the State may be estimated at about \$99,000,000 in value. The State of Ohio would issue \$100,000,000 in non-interest bonds to run 25 years. These bonds would not be sold, but deposited with the government at Washington as collateral security. Then the government would issue \$100,000,000 and the \$99,000,000 would be forwarded to the State treasurer of Ohio. A commission would be appointed to appraise the railroads of the State. Then with this legal tender money the State would get the deeds for the railroads and the State would run them itself. Anything 'unbusinesslike' about this. Any 'confiscation' in it? Out of the revenues of the roads the State would return to the Federal government 4 per cent annually of the amount borrowed. In 25 years it would have returned the \$100,000,000 to the government. We, the people of Ohio would simply legalize and utilize our own credit."

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Speaking in behalf of pending legislation providing for vocational training in the public schools of the State, Commissioner E. R. Snyder of the State Board of Education told the Labor Council last Friday night that he wanted such legislation to meet the demands and requirements of organized labor. He declared that the present system of education in the public schools does not prepare the pupils for a career in life and that there is no connecting link between the schools and the industrial field. He said that the biggest thing accomplished in the public schools is to select those who are financially able to acquire a university education. He deplored the fact that the American people have set up only a few occupations as ideal and worthy pursuing, and said that as a result it has produced in the minds of the young an idea that the world owes them a living and that they are going to have all they desire in life without working for it, while the other fellow saws wood. He branded culture as "froth," and said what is needed today is a public school training that will prepare the young for a successful career in life.

INDORSE AMENDMENT.

Resolved, That we, the North Stockton Street and Greater North Beach Merchants' Association, hereby indorse and recommend to the members of this association and the public in general the support of Charter Amendment No. 26, which provides, in part, for the increase of the salary of the twenty-two guards now employed at the County Jail of this city and county, from fifty dollars per month to seventy-five dollars per month, which recommendation is made in view of the fact that they are the lowest paid of the city employees; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each and every member of this association, and the public press of the City and County of San Francisco.

North Stockton Street Merchants' Association.
By J. N. Glaser, President; F. Stadelmann, Vice-President; Aaron Lewis, Secretary.

There is one fundamental proposition which can be laid down as regards all these matters, namely: While honesty by itself will not solve the problem, yet the insistence upon honesty—not merely technical honesty but honesty in purpose and spirit—is an essential in arriving at a right conclusion.—Theodore Roosevelt.

When he sees all men as a part of the whole, it will be clear to the mind of a child that he cannot injure them without doing injury to himself; likewise he cannot benefit himself without benefiting all mankind.—Samuel M. Jones.

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Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks. The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - NEW YORK

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Paul Eegry, violin; Frederick Preston Search, cello.

Transfers deposited: Geo. E. Metcalfe, Local 10, Chicago; Horace Britt, Local 310, New York; Floyd Steele, Local 20, Denver; Julius Goldsmith, Local 426, Tonopah; E. S. Thornton, Local 69, Pueblo; Bert Lacy, Mike Rachman, Local 47, Los Angeles.

Dues \$2.00 and assessment 25c, total \$2.25, are now due and payable for the first quarter to C. H. King, financial secretary, 68 Haight street. Unless paid on or before March 31, 1915, same will become delinquent.

Members will please take notice and report all engagements promptly to the secretary's office. Members who do not comply with this notice are subject to a fine of \$5.00.

F. Von Grothe, the pianist at the Princess Theatre, was married on Saturday, February 27, 1915, to Miss Estelle Belle of Oakland.

Tony Demifrio, Local 26, Peoria, Ill., and E. Roth, Local 310, New York, are reported playing at the Alcazar, and Margaret Whiting, Local 104, Salt Lake City, at Pantages.

Mr. F. A. Daumheim informs us that Wm. Schiller will be here from the East to attend the convention and complete arrangements with Mr. Daumheim to take his band on a concert tour of the Hawaiian Islands and the Far East in 1916.

The following letter from the Musicians' Club, an organization comprising all the principal music teachers of this locality, has been received by Mr. A. Wettermann and shows the esteem in which Mr. Wettermann is held by that society. With the permission of Mr. Wettermann we publish the letter in full:

San Francisco, February 19, 1915.

Mr. August Wettermann, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Wettermann:—At yesterday's meeting of the Musicians' Club, Mr. Pratt told us very interestingly of the days of your activity in our beloved art, and depicted you as a pioneer of indefatigable energy and a great following. Much as Mr. Pratt is to be thanked for, for keeping awake the memory of musicians retired from their activity, he made us feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have worked the field before us, who, so to speak, have broken the ground and made it easier for us of the later days to follow in their footsteps. It is, indeed, a debt whose magnitude is hard to realize, and which we can never hope to repay. In recognition, however, of these circumstances, the club enthusiastically decided yesterday to send you, as the foremost representative of the pioneer epoch in music in California, a little surprise, fitting the aspirations of these festival days. We would have loved to give this surprise the form of a season ticket for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, but at this late day no amount of begging, pull or influence seems to be able to break the iron-clad rule of those in command, not to issue any more season tickets. We therefore sincerely trust you will not feel offended if we send you instead the amount of such a ticket in cash, which you may, at your pleasure, use for single admissions. With this little present I send you the most hearty wishes of all members of our club, and hope you will derive some joy from it.

Very sincerely yours,

J. C. RAITH, Secretary,
2166 Sutter street.

CHICAGO'S UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM. (American Economic League.)

James W. Calley, Chicago's municipal director of unemployment, sees a little further than those appointed in most cities to deal with the unemployment problem. Mr. Calley sees in the vacant lands in and about the cities unused opportunities for the unemployed and has said in comment:

"Think of all the land within the city limits that lies idle year after year, and of the use it might be put to. Some of the tracts are amply large enough to grow a considerable crop of some cereal."

All that Mr. Calley feels he can do, however, is to solicit permission from the owners of this land for its use, and then to put the unemployed at work raising garden truck thereon. He hopes to raise through private donations the money needed to buy tools, seeds and other material needed.

Such use of land is better than none at all, but land within Chicago's limits is being held at great value, and in most cases this value is large enough to indicate that the land is capable of producing wealth of far greater value than a crop of vegetables. In thinking, as Mr. Calley suggests, of the use to which such land might be put, it occurs to one to imagine dwelling houses that might be put up to relieve congestion, and of factories, stores and other industries that might be started. For farming purposes the less valuable land should be used.

But Mr. Calley is not in position to force proper use of this land withheld from use. He has done well as far as he has gone, in calling attention to it as the place to seek solution of the unemployment problem. To put this land to its proper use cannot be made to depend on favorable response by landowners to philanthropic solicitation. The land can only be forced into use through a change in the tax laws, so that all public revenue will be raised through taxation of land values alone, regardless of improvements thereon. This requires action by the legislature.

But even using the land for gardening will present an object lesson that will make it easier to convince people of the relation between the labor question and the land question. So Mr. Calley deserves encouragement.

THE EXPOSITION.

A bouquet of orchids worth \$30,000 is one of the exhibits in the Palace of Horticulture. The collection includes many rare varieties never before seen in this country. It is in charge of Edward Brett, a New York horticulturist, who has been delegated to the especial duty of caring for the valuable blossoms.

The handsome Philippine pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was dedicated on February 26th. Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, one of the leading figures of the Islands, who is chairman of the Philippine Exposition Board, took occasion to make a ringing appeal for Philippine independence that stirred his audience of several thousand. Addresses were also made by Judge Wm. B. Lamar, of the U. S. National Exposition Commission, Vice-Governor of the Philippines Henderson Martin, and President C. C. Moore, of the Exposition, who presented the Philippine board with a beautiful bronze plaque in commemoration of the occasion. Following the ceremonies the crowds were entertained with a concert by the famous Philippine Constabulary Band of ninety pieces which will be at the Philippine building throughout the Exposition.

Members of the American Bankers' Association, which holds its annual convention in Seattle during the week of September 6th, will come to San Francisco in a body after the convention and spend several days at the Exposition. Several

thousand bankers and their families will be in the party.

One of the most interesting members of the animal population of the live stock section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is Chilie Alcatra, the cow that holds a record. Chilie is a California cow belonging in Woodland and has a record of production of 30,000 pounds of milk in one year.

About fifteen calves have been born in the live stock barns since exhibit stock commenced to arrive at the Exposition.

A thorough sanitary supervision of the Exposition grounds is to be maintained throughout the year by Dr. C. C. Pearce of the U. S. Public Health Service, who has been assigned from the service to the post of sanitary superintendent. In addition to examining all foreigners who come to the Exposition to take part in and live on the grounds, one of Dr. Pearce's duties will be to vaccinate all of the dwellers in the native villages on the Zone.

A thorough inspection is to be made of the restaurants. All places where food is kept are to be screened off and all food served to the public will be required to come up to all standards set by Federal and California State laws.

The aquarium conducted by the United States Bureau of Fisheries in the Palace of Food Products is attracting its quota of Exposition visitors. The aquarium is semi-circular and composed of shallow bins, fronted with glass, each containing specimens of the varieties of fish found in American waters.

A model hatchery is also shown, the entire process of a fish's growth from the spawn to the full-grown "denizen of the deep" being part of the demonstration.

More than \$100,000 will be spent on the fireworks display at the Exposition. Demonstrations in conjunction with the great electric scintillator are given four nights a week. Each demonstration costs about \$1000.

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"YOU KNOW ME"



Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 5, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Communications—Filed—From A. F. of L., enclosing receipt for donations to glove workers and textile workers. From Riggers and Stevedores, announcement of its picnic and indorsement of Amendments Nos. 2, 27, 28, 29. From Knights of the Royal Arch, indorsing Charter Amendments Nos. 2 and 13. From Mattie M. Barkley, public stenographer, congratulating Council upon its new home. From W. D. Wilson, Secretary Department of Labor, stating that Brother Ainsworth would be allowed to inspect evidence in his case. From Cleveland Federation of Labor, enclosing resolutions indorsing Senate Joint Resolution No. 234, which aims through the calling of a conference to re-establish peace with warring nations.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bill Posters' Union, relative to their label appearing on advertising matter. From Machinists No. 68, relative to action of Hotel Men's Association in the raising of rents. From the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, enclosing resolutions in the matter of M. A. Schmidt and David Caplan. From Cigar Makers' Union No. 118 of Peoria, Ill., financial appeal.

Referred to Secretary—From Waiters' Union No. 30, relative to banquet Yellowstone Park. P. P. I. E. From Stationary Firemen No. 86, relative to various plants of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. From American Federation of Labor, relative to stationary firemen's jurisdiction.

Laid Over for Law and Legislative Committee's Report—From Butchers No. 115, relative to Charter Amendment No. 35. From United Laborers' Union, relative to Charter Amendment No. 14.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Indorsed Amendment No. 2; watch for clerks' button.

Label Section—Requested co-operation on Amendments Nos. 3 and 2.

Report of Executive Committee—Musicians' request for boycott on Blanco's restaurant laid over upon request of musicians. Recommended that Steam Fitters' No. 590 communication relative to members of Fire Department doing pipe work be filed as matter had been adjusted. On communication from Retail Clerks No. 432, relative to stores keeping open after hours, committee recommends that same be laid over in order to give Bro. French, international organizer, an opportunity to investigate. Committee recommends that wage scale of Street R. R. Employees be laid over and that the secretary be instructed to communicate with International President Mahon. Application from cigar makers for boycott on M. J. Frankenberg was laid over one week. Communication from Tailors No. 80, enclosing scale of prices, referred to a committee of two consisting of Bros. Dillon and O'Connell for further investigation and report. Committee recommends that wage scale of cracker bakers be indorsed with exception of clause relative to output of pilot, and requests that union receive the indorsement of international. Committee recommends indorsement of request from Iron Trades Council in the matter of its financial appeal. On the subject-matter of a union labor bank in San Francisco, committee recommends that Council advise the affiliated unions to refrain from investing in this proposition until such time as the American Federation of Labor out-

lines a position for all central bodies to follow. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee recommends indorsement of following Charter Amendments: Nos. 26, 27 and 35; recommends that Council take no action on Charter Amendment No. 11. Committee recommends that 30,000 small cards, stating action of Council on all charter amendments be printed. Recommends that new ordinance providing for safeguarding life and limb of persons cleaning windows be indorsed, and also that bill prepared to affect the same purpose for the whole State be indorsed. Council also indorsed Amendments Nos. 1, 22 and 25. Moved to indorse Amendment No. 20; rising vote taken resulting in 24 to 24; president cast deciding vote and Amendment No. 20 was indorsed. Report of committee concurred in. Balance of report on March 12th.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Order—Commissioner E. R. Snyder of the State Board of Education addressed Council on vocational training in public schools.

Receipts—Elevator Conductors, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$16; Postal Clerks, \$16; Material Teamsters, \$24; Waiters, \$40; Carpenters No. 483, \$40; Typographical, \$40; Blacksmiths, \$16; "Labor Clarion," \$500; refund on insurance premium, \$3.90; Box Makers, \$4; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Machinists, \$40; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Hatters, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Label Section, \$7; Stockton Assessment, \$1.85. Total receipts, \$904.75.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; Stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Hall Association, \$90; "Labor Clarion," \$30; G. W. Thomas Drayage Co., \$170; Yawman, Erbe Co., \$133.10; R. I. Wisler, \$4.35; Postal Telegraph Co., \$26.46; S. T. Arnold, \$16; Frank Judson and Daniel Murphy, committee work, \$10; Label Section, \$7. Total expenses, \$607.91.

Council adjourned at 12 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Communication from Cigar Makers' Union, relative to saloon keepers employing union help and handling union-made cigars, was indorsed and referred to secretary for redrafting.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held March 3, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. The president and vice-president being absent, Bro. James French was elected temporary chairman.

Roll Call of Officers—President S. Roman and Vice-President L. C. Walden were noted absent; the latter excused for sickness.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved with instruction to secretary to include under communications the one received from Bookbinders No. 31 in regard to dues, which was referred to the trustees.

Bills—Salaries to both secretaries for February, \$15; postage, expenses and stationery, \$6.95; erecting sign on Mission street, \$10.20; rent for March, \$14; subscription for "Labor Clarion" for February, \$1.25.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30 reported that they have initiated 200 new members. Glove Workers reported that work is dull due to the small demand for their label. Carpenters No. 1640 reported business good. Retail Clerks No. 432 reported that a union man, refused to buy a union labeled hat in Roos Brothers after demanding a Stetson hat and not being able to be suited. Allied Printing Trades Council requested that

Man too easily cheats himself with taking repentance for reformation, resolutions for actions, blossoms for fruit, as on the naked twig of the fig-tree fruits sprout forth which are only the fleshy rind in the blossoms.—Jean Paul Richter.

What ought not to be done, do not entertain a thought of doing.—Epictetus.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union
Made
and
Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the key or bottle

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insulating that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

every union man should vote for Charter Amendment No. 2.

Reports of Committees—Ladies' Auxiliary reported that they had a very poor attendance at the last meeting, due to the fact that some of the union men refuse to allow their wives to visit those meetings. Motion to appoint additional organizer for the Auxiliary, the Auxiliary to recommend the proper party; carried.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and the same were ordered paid. Secretary reported that he had visited Contra Costa County Labor Council, and that it has decided to hold a mass meeting on March 9th. By motion, Bro. Guth was elected to be present at that meeting representing the Section.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to find out if the Atkins saws are fair to organized labor. Motion to appoint a committee of three to advertise Charter Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 on the bill board sign and the Section to bear the expense; carried. Brothers Barbrack, Harkins and Guth were appointed.

By motion, Carl Rave from Kansas City Trade Union Educational League was granted the privilege to address the delegates.

Meeting adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted, E. GUTH, Secretary.

SHARKS INDICTED.

Through the efforts of the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California the Federal grand jury has just returned indictments against Walter E. Schwarz and Ralph Schwarz, brothers, for using the United States mail to defraud. They swindled hundreds of immigrants throughout the United States by selling fake San Francisco property, which, in reality, proved to be wild, inaccessible, mountainous waste, two miles from Tobin station on the line of the Ocean Shore Railroad and fifteen miles south of San Francisco. This is only the beginning of a campaign against California land sharks.

The evidence on which the Schwarz brothers were indicted was gathered by employees of the Commission of Immigration and Housing who worked as selling agents for the company. These men were given instructions by Schwarz brothers to represent the brush grown wilderness as city property, much of the incriminating evidence being in letters written as selling instructions to the agents.

Most of the persons swindled were immigrants and for that reason the work of investigation and prosecution was undertaken by the commission. The first complainant was Gust Cosoulos, who bought two lots for \$240. An agent from Schwarz brothers called on him in Washington, where he was living in a Greek colony, representing the lots to be city property, within a short distance of San Francisco's business center, and reached by street car for 5 cents. The agent displayed maps showing paved streets, concrete sidewalks and other public improvements. Cosoulos, when testifying, said that when he bought the lots he was a bit afraid he might get lost in the mazes of his metropolis.

Eventually he did get lost but not in city streets. It was among brush covered slopes and rocky gulches of Tobin Park. The place proved to be a wilderness; an hour's ride from San Francisco; two up-hill country miles from the railroad station; and the round trip fare was seventy-five instead of ten cents. Tobin Park proved to be a natural park, a camping ground instead of town lots. One had to be as resourceful as Joe Knowles, the nature man, to live there.

Tobin Park lots sold from \$27.50 to \$250 apiece, although the agents were cautioned not to sell for more than \$50, as purchasers were not apt to make trouble if swindled out of comparatively small amounts.

AS PERKINS MIGHT SEE IT.

(American Economic League.)

Fine, indeed, in the following comment on economic conditions, included in the testimony of George W. Perkins before the Commission on Industrial Relations:

"Anyone approaching this country in an airship and looking down on it and seeing our great fertile fields and rich mines and the comparatively small population, and then seeing the number of unemployed—the number of people who are not employed as they should be—would think this was a lunatic asylum."

And Mr. Perkins might have continued and told how the aviator would be confirmed in his uncomplimentary opinion, on learning, that the inhabitants of the country insisted on maintaining a system that encouraged withholding from use of fields and mines, and penalizing the use of them.

He would surely not see the slightest glimmer of reason in a tax system that compels a man to pay higher taxes when he employs labor in building a house on his lot than when he allowed the lot to be idle and unused. He would surely not be reassured concerning general sanity on observing the prevalence of involuntary poverty and unemployment, and noting at the same time that even many of those who deplored such conditions, upheld the taxation of labor and its products.

Then, if trying to find some sane individuals, he began to inquire what remedies were offered for this bad economic state, he would probably be discouraged. He would hear gravely proposed as sufficient remedies such absurdities as higher tariffs, "scientific" tariffs, tariffs for revenue only, stoppage of immigration, taxation of incomes whether justly earned or not, commissions to regulate, laws to prohibit, enforcement of existing laws, jailing of trust magnates, and much more of the same kind. He would hear some measures proposed, good enough in themselves, but utterly inadequate as remedies.

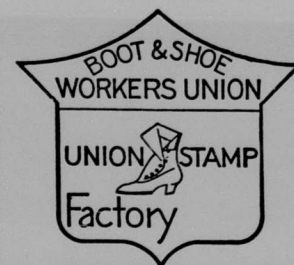
It would not be until he found some one who would suggest destruction of land monopoly that Mr. Perkins' aviator would begin to have hope. And this hope would be strengthened on hearing explained the easy and practicable method of getting rid of monopoly known as the single tax. He would realize then that whatever the mental troubles of the inhabitants of the country, they are not altogether incurable. He would realize that a constantly growing number were taking the same view that abolition of all taxes on labor and its products would remove a great impediment to industry, trade and enterprise; and that taking for public purposes, in lieu of taxes the annual rental value of land, regardless of what improvements might be upon it, would make the withholding of valuable land from use too expensive and unprofitable to be practised. He would see then that what the people lack is not sanity, but education, and this want the single tax propaganda will in time completely fill.

An American and a Scotsman were walking in the Highlands, and the Scot produced a famous echo. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the proud native, turning to the Yankee, exclaimed: "There, mon, ye canna show anything like that in your country."

"Oh, I don't know," said the American. "I guess we can better that. Why, in my camp in the Rockies, when I go to bed, I just lean out of my window and call out, 'Time to get up! Wake up!' and eight hours afterward the echo comes back and wakes me."—Bristol "Times."

The workshop of character is every-day life. The uneventful or commonplace hour is where the battle is lost or won.—Babcock.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

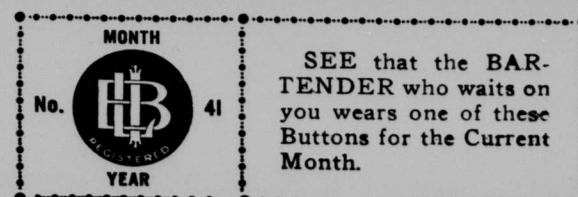
For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

"A treat that can't be beat"

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



MARCH, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
*Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(179)	*Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(58)	*Monahan, John & Co.....	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNeill, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co., South San Francisco		
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolf, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	523-531	Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547	Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montgomery & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

This will be the last opportunity through this column to call the attention of members of No. 21 to the election to be held Tuesday, March 16th, at which time the voters of San Francisco will be called upon to accept or reject the various proposed amendments to the city charter. Every man and woman employed in the mechanical departments of the printing industry in this city should make a special effort to go to the polls and vote for Charter Amendment No. 2. This proposed amendment, while it does not mean life or death to the union label in this city, if adopted by the people will greatly strengthen the position of the Allied Printing Trades Council in this community. The fact that the charter of the city and county of San Francisco contains a provision of this character will be of great value in determining future conditions regarding scales of wages and shop conditions. It will also be an incentive for other allied trades councils to secure similar provisions in their communities. In this manner the proposition assumes more than a local aspect.

At Convention Hall, new Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Sunday, March 14th, at 2 o'clock, there will be held a mass meeting of the members of all the printing trades unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council for the purpose of furthering the campaign in favor of Charter Amendment No. 2. Attendance at this mass meeting will not be confined strictly to active members of the various unions. It is especially urged that the ladies belonging to families of affiliated members be invited to attend. The influence and strength of the women voters is quite essential to the success of the campaign. Due notice of this meeting has been given all members and no one should remain away who can possibly attend. Prominent speakers will be on hand and short talks will be the order of the day. In addition to this large quantities of campaign literature will be distributed and the final touches given the campaign. Whether you are employed in the job branch or on a newspaper makes no difference. Your presence and support is essential and necessary. Don't let any other engagements interfere with the success of this meeting.

The result of the referendum election on the proposition submitted to amend the constitution of the I. T. U., prohibiting conventions making donations of any character out of funds belonging to the union, was carried in this jurisdiction by a vote of 313 ayes to 181 noes. No returns had been received at the time this paragraph was written from international headquarters regarding the general result.

W. W. Garrett, at one time secretary-treasurer of Washington (D. C.) Typographical Union and government printer in the canal zone at Panama for several years, is a visitor in this city. Mr. Garrett has been located in Los Angeles recently.

W. E. Pitschke, chairman of the legislative committee of No. 21, is in Sacramento this week looking after certain legislation in which the printing trades are interested.

Jos. Pavelock, who has been in San Francisco the last month taking a course on the Intertype machine, left Monday for Flagstaff, Ariz., where he will be employed on the "Coconino Sun."

W. E. Pitschke of the Franklin Linotype chapel announces that he will be a candidate for delegate to the Los Angeles convention of the International Typographical Union at the election next May.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hards—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 41—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, midnight, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierre, 2444 Polk.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrian, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-11 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

"PRESERVING THE BALANCE."

In his weekly report as secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, Berlin, Germany, which is printed in four languages for the benefit of its affiliates throughout the world, Secretary Jochade paints this word picture, so well known to observing trade unionists:

"As international secretary I have had occasion during this period to gain insight into conditions and characters which sometimes occasioned joy, but more often pain. I saw organizations blossom and quickly perish—a species of suicide brought about by untoward actions, or in part by thoughtless persons. I saw organizations founded for seamen, dockers, transport workers, railway workers or tramway workers—not to make any distinctions—for whose permanent development the best hopes of the future were justified. I saw hatred and dissension, individualism and self-interest spreading, chiefly from a few persons, who thought first of themselves, of how they were to derive an advantage or gratify their personal vanity. I saw embittered struggles engendered by exchange of opinions on questions of tactics or organization. I saw persons emerge quite suddenly, play a great role among us, then disappear again quite as suddenly, having by their sharp practices obtained a well-paid post for their services at the hands of the employers. In the course of my work I have also become acquainted with people in our ranks who were not what they pretended to be, and towards whom one must exercise the greatest caution.

"On the other hand, persons appeared, mature in years but young in trade union experience, who were and are full of ardor to destroy everything and rebuild according to their phantasy. In the course of my activity I have become acquainted with comrades from north and south, comrades with slowly pulsing blood and with volcanic natures, from America—the land of liberty—from Australia and New Zealand, liberals, democrats, social democrats, anarchists and the politically indifferent—all are represented in the I. T. F.; all seek there to gain recognition of their views, their ideals, their purposes, which for the most part are widely divergent from each other.

"It is not easy, with the best will, to find and preserve the balance."

WARSAW.

Warsaw is a city rather larger than Liverpool, but its resemblance to the grimy giant of the Mersey ends there, P. M. Crockett writing in the "Westminster Gazette" (London) says, for Vershava, as the Russians call it, has, not without reason, been named the eastern Paris. "It is a city of varied aspects. The wide boulevards and shady parks of the suburbs really do recall those of the French capital. The main thoroughfares with their imposing stucco-fronted buildings and noisy electric trams are quite cosmopolitan. There is a large modern industrial quarter of factories and cheap lodging houses which is as ugly and uninteresting as such places are all the world over. In the old town which rises abruptly above the river there are Gothic churches, steep cobble-stoned streets, massive stone arches ornamented with sculptured coats of arms, and high, mysterious-looking houses, all of which have an air medieval and teutonic. One may explore narrow alleys which bring to the mind the 'closes' of Edinburgh. The Russian lord and master of the whole has imposed his sovereignty in the outward and very visible form of a huge Greek Orthodox cathedral and belfry, the latter a copy of the tower of John the Great in Moscow, which is the most conspicuous and, it must in fairness be added, probably the most beautiful object in the city."

Personal and Local

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions have died: Ferdinand Markt of the brewery workers, Daniel J. Cronin of the teamsters, Josephine Ferguson of the garment workers, William Ritter of the bartenders.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific held its thirtieth anniversary celebration Saturday night at its hall, 59 Clay street. Paul Scharrenberg, editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal," acted as chairman of the evening, and Edward Anderson, who helped organize the union thirty years ago, related some of his experiences in the early days.

The United Laborers at the last meeting elected W. S. Dwyer delegate to the State Building and Trades convention which convenes next week. The United Laborers decided to begin an active campaign to defeat proposed Charter Amendment No. 14.

The newly-formed Auto Painters' Union is meeting with excellent success and is gaining a number of members.

Patrick Quinn, international second vice-president of the Pavers' Union, and J. J. Murphy of Pavers' Union No. 18 acted as organizers and obligated the members and installed officers for Asphalt Workers' Union No. 84, formed here Thursday, March 4th. The following officers were elected: S. P. O'Brien, president; J. E. Roller, vice-president; Wm. P. Schrader, secretary; M. J. Stephens, treasurer; A. S. Nichols, sergeant-at-arms. Trustees are J. Larson and Robert Miller, with John Deveny as their delegate to the Labor Council.

In a circular letter issued by the Anti-Japanese Laundry League of this city an urgent appeal is made for support of the bill now pending in the Legislature, which would eliminate the leasing clause from the anti-alien land law.

There will be a mass meeting held in Convention Hall, new Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Sunday afternoon on Charter Amendment No. 2. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Allied Printing Trades Council. The general public is invited. Good speakers will address the meeting.

At their last meeting night the Bartenders received nine applications and initiated six new members. Sick benefits totaling \$75 were ordered paid and a \$50 fine was levied against one of their recalcitrant members.

The following proposed amendments to the city charter, which will be voted on at a special election to be held next Tuesday, have been indorsed by the Labor Council: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35.

A. W. Brouillet, legislative agent for the Labor Council; Paul Scharrenberg, legislative agent for the California State Federation of Labor, and Theodore Johnson, legal adviser for the Labor Council, went to Sacramento Tuesday to remain throughout the session of the Legislature. They will carefully scrutinize all bills affecting organized labor and will endeavor to secure the passage of measures favorable to the toilers of the State and defeat all legislation inimical to the interests of the toilers.

The Typographical Union has instructed its legislative committee to have a bill drafted and introduced in the Legislature providing for free text books in the high schools of the State.

The Labor Council has endorsed Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment by Congress of a commission to invite all neutral nations to submit petitions to warring European nations to terminate the war.

Strike benefits amounting to \$4 weekly are

being paid thirty-two bottle caners by the American Federation of Labor. The workers went on strike at two local glass manufacturing plants, rather than submit to a reduction of 20 per cent pay. The union is affiliated directly with the federation.

The Barber's Union of this city is planning an active campaign of organization under the supervision of C. M. Feider, district organizer and first vice-president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union. C. Cotera has been named additional business agent for the local union.

The Labor Council has indorsed a communication from the Cigar Makers' Union calling upon all saloon keepers to employ only union men and to handle union-made cigars.

The proposed wage scale and working agreement of the Cracker Bakers' Union of this city has received the indorsement of the Labor Council, subject to its indorsement by its international union. The new wage scale calls for better conditions and a slight increase in wages of some of the workers.

Proposed charter amendment No. 2, which provides for the compulsory use of the union label on all city printing, has received the unanimous indorsement of the local lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch, which has also indorsed charter amendment No. 13, which paves the way for retiring city and county employees on pension.

The hearing before Governor Johnson on the request for pardons for Ford and Suhr, convicted at Marysville and sentenced to life imprisonment for their part in the Wheatland riots, was held in the assembly room of the Mills building last Friday. Those who spoke in favor of executive clemency were: Andrew J. Gallagher, Paul Scharrenberg, Theodore Johnson, Frank C. MacDonald, Maxwell McNutt, Miss Anita Whitney, Mrs. George Sperry, Daniel Murphy and John A. O'Connell, while District Attorney Stanwood and Prosecutor W. H. Carlin represented the prosecution, displaying no bitterness. At the conclusion of the hearing Governor Johnson said that he would weigh well all the evidence presented and declared that he would not be swayed by prejudices or sympathy, but would render a decision based upon the facts.

The Labor Council has endorsed legislation calculated to protect the lives of janitors while engaged in window cleaning. The legislation provides for windows being so constructed as to permit cleaning on the inside of buildings.

A Women's Union Label League will be organized in Richmond, Tuesday evening, March 9th, at a mass meeting of trade unionists and friends. Among the speakers will be Miss Maud Younger of San Francisco and Miss Edith Suter, general organizer for the United Garment Workers' Union of America.

Laundry Workers' Union has indorsed the proposed charter amendment to give equal pay to all members of the Fire Department and the amendment which would make compulsory the use of the union label on all city printing. Mrs. L. C. Walden, a charter member of the union, is dangerously ill in a local hospital. On Saturday evening, March 13th, the union will give an invitational dance in the new Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. At the last meeting of the union twenty-five candidates were initiated.

The annual picnic of the Bartenders' Union is scheduled for Sunday, April 4th, at Shell Mound Park, for which elaborate preparations are now under way.

INDUSTRIALISM AND ITS EFFECTS.

There are some who can recall the hopes which were aroused on the advent of industrialism in Europe, and have witnessed the failure of so many of the expectations formed. If we pause to consider the astonishing rapidity with which invention has followed hotfoot on invention, it cannot be a matter of surprise that some of the hopes should have proved extravagant.

The standard of comfort for all classes has been raised beyond the dreams of those who witnessed only the commencement of the economic changes which industrialism was bound to bring, and in many directions social conditions have vastly improved. It is only natural that the imagination should be so struck by the possibilities in front of the human race that men should fail to realize fully the forces in industrialism which make for disintegration and materialism. The social evils which these forces have brought in their train need no searching for; they are knocking too insistently at our door.

Among these evils two stand out with sufficient prominence to call for more than the passing notice we can give them here. One product of industrialism has been the rapid growth of an ever-increasing population in limited areas under conditions of existence inimical to the weal of a people; concurrent with this growth of unwieldy towns has sprung up a segregation of classes whose sympathies become alienated through the resulting ignorance of each other's habits of thought and surroundings. The organization of society before the advent of industrialism left only too much to be remedied, but the relation existing between employer and employed, when the employer lived on the premises where his employees worked, was at least a human one. Industrialism, with its trusts and limited companies, has substituted for the human relation one purely mechanical, and the segregation of the poorer classes in vast areas has given birth to an inevitable limitation of mental horizon, entailing an atrophy mental and physical which is an ethical as well as an economic loss.

Yet another problem born of industrialism is that of casual labor, which cannot be dealt with satisfactorily by individual effort. This fact has partially been recognized in England, as shown by the introduction of insurance against unemployment, but in order to deal effectively with these problems, we must be equipped with a right understanding of the thoughts, habits, hopes and conditions, generally, under which our neighbors live. Ignorance of these conditions cannot be pleaded as an excuse for leaving things as they are. The success of any crusade for the welfare of mankind depends upon the mental attitude of the crusader, and one of the most necessary weapons of the industrial future will be a wise education that shall stimulate a sense of responsibility and endeavor in all classes of the community.—"Christian Science Monitor."

The plan to convert the old cemeteries into parks, to be owned and controlled by the city of San Francisco, at very little expense, which is proposed in bills introduced in the Legislature by Senator Tom Finn and Assemblyman Walter MacDonald, is receiving the support of organized labor.

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Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

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